

New Year's Day 248

Philip the Arab (244-249)
celebrated triumphs over Carpi.
(not Salts)

But his victory gave him courage
to stop the annual payment & unmake
the agreement with the Salts

248
~~248~~

~~Authority erred. Nully 247~~
Celebration of thousandth
year from the foundation
of Rome in 753 BC

It calculates out to be 247
But Romans counted 1st &
last contrary to us & so
they celebrated in 248
Anyway: History says they celebrated
in 248

248 AD

1000th Celebration

Roman Civilization - Sourcebook II

Some Antiquity, erred (X 247 AD)
It really happened in April 248

In AD 248, in the midst of civil war, anarchy
and unprecedented economic crisis, the
Secular Games and other spectacles were
held in celebration of the thousandth
anniversary of the founding of Rome

N.B. $248 + 753 - 1 = 1000$

But JAN 1, 1 AD = JAN 1, 754

248AD

military games at home

248 AD

"Centering of the Eternal
city"

248
753
10 0 1 - yrs since founding = 1000 by
May Cal

(Don't know why they used 47, 147
and 248)

248 AD

1000 yrs AUC
calibration

$$753 \text{ BC} + 248 \text{ AD} - 1.0 = 1000. \text{ Elapsed}$$

April 248

There was an uprising on the Danube frontier, where the legions of Moesia and Pannonia declared their commander Tiberius Claudius Marinus, Pacatianus emperor. In a short time, he was killed by the soldiers.

21-23 April 248

The most famous event at Rome during the reign of Philip the Arab was the celebration of the 1000th Anniversary of the founding of the city marked by a magnificent series of games from 21-23 April 248.

248

Philip the Arab celebrated
the millennium of Rome.
1000 yrs A. V. C.

The emperor Decius tried to catch CNIVA. He made a surprise appearance at NIKOPOLIS-STARI NIKUB, but CNIVA, after plundering the city had already disappeared into the mountains of the Balkan Range. Decius pursued the Goths across the mountains, & was hoping to reach Philopopolis within a few days. CNIVA, suddenly, turned around and attacked the imperial army, which

was resting at BEROEA-STARA ZAGONA
after having crossed the SHIPKA pass. Decius
had to beat a hasty retreat to a prepared res-
position that Gallus had fortified at
NOVARE. Here & in nearby OESCUS, Decius
reorganized his defeated troops. But it
took several months, and the Roman
army was not ready for action
again until spring 257.

As late as 248, the town of Romula-Rechka located west of the Altus had been fortified. After crossing, the CAAP¹ reported from the Bolks and marched upstream along the Altus into DACIA. CNIVA crossed the Danube from modern CELER to OFSCVS - GIGEN, veered ^{east} ~~west~~ and moved downstream into lower MOESIA. A third group, led by the chieftains Argath and

Constantine had already crossed the lower Danube
and invaded DOBRUDJA; this group then
marched on to the gates of the Thracian city,
Philippopolis - Plovdiv. CNIVA executed
a pincer movement. The Moesian
legat GALLUS drove the Goths back from NOVAE -
SVISTOV, at the mouth of the JANTRA. CNIVA
moved south, upstream along the JANTRA &
join the group encamped before Philippopolis
the emperor Decius had cleared the CARPI out
of Dacia

Emperor Philip the Arab sent the capable soldier Decius to MOESIA to supervise the Danubian forces and above all to quash a temporary usurpation.

He won support of the army & then dared to try to seize power for himself.

Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage
Origen's "Contra Celsum"

248

Appearance of Soths on the lower
Danube

248

The Goths (from north of the Black Sea) crossed the Danube to raid the Balkan provinces of the Roman empire and from 248 launched a sustained series of attacks culminating in the defeat and death of emperor Decius in 251

A second uprising broke out in the east, where the harsh rule and financial exactions of Priscus were spreading disaffection; here one Iatropicus was proclaimed emperor in a rebellion which was not finally stamped out until summer of 249.

Two other attempts during Philip's reign: Led by SILBANNACUS

on the Rhine; the other ② by SPONSIANUS
on the Danube.